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nor more than 90 days, or either or both, at the discretion of the court," is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50, or imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days, or either or both, at the discretion of the court."

If a person accused of violating section 1 of this act shall furnish satisfactory affidavit that nothing has been added to or taken from the milk in question, which is otherwise pure and wholesome, and is not below 3 per cent of butter fat, the dairy and food commissioner shall file said affidavit with the record; and no prosecution shall be instituted against said person. This provision shall not apply to or in any way affect samples of milk purchased or obtained prior to the approval of this act.

Alcohol and Drug Addicts—Commitment of. (Act No. 54, Apr. 14, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That the word "inebriate," used in this act, means a person habitually so addicted to the use of alcohol or narcotic drugs as to be a proper subject for restraint, care, and treatment.

SEC. 2. Upon petition of two citizens, who shall be either the wife, husband, parent, child, committee of the estate of an inebriate, or next friends of such person, the court of quarter sessions shall issue its warrant requiring the inebriate, on a day fixed, to be brought into court for a hearing. The petition shall not be considered unless it sets forth that the person named therein is an inebriate within the scope of this act, and unless it be accompanied by the affidavit or affidavits of at least two reputable physicians, stating that they have examined the alleged inebriate and that he is a proper subject for restraint, care, and treatment.

SEC. 3. If, after such hearing, the court is satisfied that the alleged inebriate is a proper subject for restraint, care, and treatment, the court shall commit the inebriate to the State institution for inebriates for such period as it may deem advisable under the circumstances which appear before it; but in no case shall the same be for less than 30 days. When so committed the inebriate shall remain in such institution until, on further hearing, the said court shall be of opinion that such restraint, care, and treatment are no longer beneficial to the inebriate; or until the board of trustees or superintendent of the institution shall certify to the said court that restraint, care, and treatment are no longer beneficial or necessary to the inebriate, or that he is cured. Whereupon the court shall order the inebriate to be discharged under such supervision and restriction as the court may impose.

SEC. 4. When, after hearing, an inebriate is committed to the State institution for inebriates, the court shall determine who shall bear the cost and expense of the restraint, care, and treatment of the inebriate while in the institution. The persons who shall bear such cost and expense, if the inebriate is indigent, shall be the wife or husband; and, if the inebriate be a minor, then his father or mother, as the court may direct. No inebriate shall be committed to the institution until the court shall, by order, determine who shall bear such cost and expense; nor until payment therefor be made to the said board of trustees, or security satisfactory to the board be given.

SEC. 5. If at such hearing the court finds that the inebriate is indigent, and that the wife, husband, or parent is unable to pay the cost and expense of the restraint, care, and treatment in the institution, it shall so certify in the order committing the inebriate.

The cost and expense of restraint, care, and treatment of indigent inebriates in the institution shall be borne and paid by the county from which the inebriate is committed; overhead charges by the State.

SEC. 6. Any inebriate, or any person addicted to the use of alcohol or drugs, who wishes to submit himself for care and treatment in the institution may be received

therein as a patient. He shall be detained therein and given adequate care and treatment. Such detention shall not extend more than 10 days after he has signified in writing his intention or desire of leaving the institution. Admission of such patients shall be under such conditions, not inconsistent herewith, as may be imposed by the board of trustees.

SEC. 7. If any inebriate at the time of his commitment is engaged in any business, or is possessed of an estate that requires supervision and attention, the court is hereby empowered, on the petition of his or her husband or wife, father or mother, or child, to appoint a committee to supervise his business or care for his estate during the period he may be confined in the institution, under such conditions and order as the court may see fit to impose, the committee to continue to act until discharged by the court.

SEC. 8. The court committing the inebriate is hereby empowered to direct payment to be made for the cost and expense of his restraint, care, and treatment while in the institution, by the inebriate or by person or persons who were directed to bear the liability at the time of his commitment out of his, her, or their property, and to enforce the payment of the same by execution or otherwise.

**Tenement Houses in Cities of the First Class—Division of Housing and Sanitation.
(Act No. 420, June 3, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. That there shall be in cities of the first class a division of housing and sanitation attached to the department of public health and charities, which division and all its officers and employees shall be under the supervision and control of the director of the department of public health and charities, and shall, under said department, have jurisdiction over all matters coming within the provisions of this act, and all laws, ordinances of such cities, and rules and regulations of the bureau or board of health, in any way affecting or regulating the use, occupancy, sanitation, or maintenance of all buildings, grounds, and vacant lands herein mentioned.

SEC. 2. *Organization.*—There shall be a chief of the said division, to be known as the chief of the division of housing and sanitation, who shall have had experience in sanitary work; an assistant chief and one or more supervising inspectors, all of whom shall be qualified by training or experience; a statistician, sufficient inspectors, and such stenographers, typewriters, messengers, and other employees as the director of the department of public health and charities shall deem necessary, subject to the approval of select council. The city council, with the approval of the mayor, shall fix their respective salaries. None of the foregoing officers shall be otherwise employed.

The director of the department of public health and charities shall, immediately after the city council by ordinance create the said division, organize and establish said division by transfer thereto of the inspectors and employees of the division of sanitation and tenement-house inspection. Where there is no substantial change made in the duties or salary of the person transferred, he shall be placed in the new position without a civil-service examination. Such other employees as this act provides for shall be appointed by the director of the department. The chief of the division shall forthwith organize a subdivision thereof, which shall have charge and control of all matters relating to the construction and reconstruction of the plumbing and house connections of all buildings. Said subdivision shall be in immediate charge of one of the supervising inspectors. Said supervising inspectors, and each of the persons who may perform the duties of the examinations of plans of proposed plumbing work, or the inspection of plumbing and house connections, or who may perform any of the technical work necessary in the operation of this division, shall be required to have had at least five years' experience as a practical plumber.